The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1864. Vol 37: No. 49

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid within the year.

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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

D. M. AMERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. E. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgment Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, Bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.
Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.
August 19th, 1864.—tf.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. R. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.
Aug. 5,1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Acton.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBURG, M. D.
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—tf.

THE BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER,
EVERY attention given to make gues comfortable who stop at this House
Hopewell, July 22, 1864.

Poetry.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

Up from the South at break of day,
Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with a shudder bore,
Like a herald in haste to the chieftain's door,
The terrible grumble and rumble and roar,
Telling the battle was on once more,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

And wider still those billows of war,
Thundered along the horizon's bar,
And louder yet into Winchester rolled
The roar of that red sea uncontrolled,
Making the blood of the listener cold
As he thought of the stake in that fiery fray,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

But there is a road from Winchester town,
A good, broad highway leading down:
And there, through the flush of the morning light,
A steed, as black as the steeds of night,
Was seen to pass as with eagle flight—
As if he knew the terrible need
He stretched away with his utmost speed;
Hill rose and fell—but his heart was gay,
With Sheridan fifteen miles away.

Still sprang from those swift hoofs, thundering south,
The dust, like the smoke from the cannon's mouth,
Or the trail of a comet sweeping faster and faster,
Foreboding to traitors the doom of disaster;
The heart of the steed and the heart of the master
Were beating like prisoners assaulting their walls,
Impatient to be where the battle-field calls;
Every nerve of the charger was strained to full play,
With Sheridan only ten miles away.

Under his spurning feet, the road
Like an arrowy Alpine river flowed,
And the landscape sped away behind
Like an ocean flying before the wind;
And the steed, like a bark fed with furnace ire,
Swept on, with his wild eyes full of fire.
But lo! he is nearing his heart's desire—
He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray,
With Sheridan only five miles away.

The first that the General saw were the groups
Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops:—
What was done—what to do—a glance told him both,
Then striking his spurs with a terrible oath,
He dashed down the line 'mid a storm of huzzas,
And the wave of retreat checked its course there because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause.
With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye, and his red nostrils play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:
"I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!"

Hurrah, hurrah for Sheridan!
Hurrah, hurrah for horse and man!
And when their statues are placed on high,
Under the dome of the Union sky,
The American soldiers' Temple of Fame,
There with the glorious general's name
Be it said in letters both bold and bright:
"Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight,
From Winchester—twenty miles away!"
—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PRETTY MACHINE.

You may see them at work any time in the day,
O! what dainty perfection their movements display;
There's a rustling and swaying as onward they sweep,
And the dirt of the pavement before them they heap;
It's the finest invention that ever was seen,
This pretty, new-fangled street-sweeping machine.

They are simple in shape, they are easy to move,
And the walk of a city they vastly improve,
You may have them of silk, or barege, or delaine,
You may have them trimmed gaily, or have them quite plain.
It's the finest invention that ever was seen,
This pretty, new-fangled, street-sweeping machine.

There are some who declare they demand too much room,
There are some who prefer, too, the old style of broom,
But all these are old fogies who always cry down
Every bright innovation with anger and frown!
It's the nicest invention that ever was seen,
This pretty, new-fangled, street-sweeping machine.

In what delicate folds round the owners they flow!
In what shimmering slopes to the pavement they go!
Where's the use of contractors for cleaning the street,
When the job's neatly done by the fairies we meet!
It's the rarest invention that ever was seen,
This pretty, new-fangled street-sweeping machine.
—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

NEARER TO LIFE'S WINTER.

Nearer to life's winter, wife,
We are drawing nearer,
Memories of our blessed spring
Growing dearer, dearer.

Through the summer's heat we've toiled,
Through the autumn weather
We have almost passed, sweet wife,
Hand in hand together.

Time was hearts were, well as feet,
Lighter, I remember,
April's locks of gold are turned
Silver this November.

Flowers are fewer than at first,
And the way grows drearer,
For unto life's winter, wife,
We are drawing nearer.

Nearer to life's end, sweet wife,
We are drawing nearer;
The last milestone on the way
To our sight grows clearer.

Some whose hands we held grew faint,
And lay down to slumber;
Looking backward we to day
All their graves may number.

Heights we've sought we've failed to climb,
Fruits we've failed to gather;
But what matter, since we've still
Jesus and each other.

THE BABE ASLEEP.

My little baby boy hath cried
Himself asleep at some light childish pain,
And on his face the traces still abide
Like shapes of clouds o'er meadows flying;
Upon his cheek a tear-drop lying,
As on a leaf a single drop of rain.

See! as I bend above his face,
The shade of grief flies like a hurrying cloud,
And like a gleam of sunshine in its place,—
The shadow yielding to the splendor,—
A smile so sunny breaks and tender,
It seems the smile itself will speak aloud.

Say! what is passing in his sleep?
What are the dreams across his vision driven?
Hath one, too young to sow, began to reap?
Doth he, at one light grief repining,
The worthlessness of earth divining,
Already dream of sweeter things in heaven?

ORANGE, N. J., the home of McClellan, gave 102 majority for Lincoln—last year only 9 Union majority.

THE will of Andrew Jackson Butler, brother of General Ben, has been admitted to probate at New York. The assets of the estates are estimated at $200,000. Gen. Butler is to have one-half of the property east of the Rocky mountains, the son of the deceased has one-fourth of the entire estate when he becomes thirty years old, and the widow has the remainder.

JOHN LEECH, known everywhere as the chief illustrator of the London Punch, who died an 27th ult., worked himself to death, or rather got so nervous by continued brain work, that he was the victim of the ordinary city sounds. He has been connected with Punch for 23 years, and it will be hard to fill his place. Leech was the school-fellow and intimate friend of Thackeray and has early followed him to the grave. His remains rest near Thackeray's, only one grave between them.

[*From the Philadelphia Eve. Telegraph Tuesday Nov. 22.*]

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT.

Visit to his Family at Burlington, New Jersey---His Stay in New York---What he thinks of Sherman---Grant's Arrival in Philadelphia ---Scene at Fifth and Chesnut Streets—He is Recognized by a Soldier—The Wildest Enthusiasm.

The movements of the hero of Vicksburg have been attended with much secresy during the past few days. On Thursday last General Grant left the army and proceeded to Washington. From this city, after a brief consultation with the President and Secretary of War, he left for Burlington, N. J., the residence of his family, passing through this city on Friday. As may be imagined, the quiet people of Burlington were greatly surprised when, on Friday afternoon, General Grant, accompanied by several members of his family, was seen upon one of the principal streets.

Immediate recognition took place on all sides, and such hand-shakings and hearty congratulations never before fell to the lot of this renowned officer. In a few minutes the news of the arrival of Grant flew like wild fire through the town, and the gathering eventually became so great that in self-defense the General and his family were obliged to seek the seclusion of their own home. Here until a late hour on Friday night, he received a number of visitors, the last of them not leaving his residence until near midnight.

On Saturday morning General Grant, accompanied by his family, arrived in New York city, and quietly and in an unostentatious manner proceeded to his hotel. During the day the great chieftain, in plain citizen's dress, with his little son, and his daughter, Nellie Grant, after a short promenade on Broadway, proceeded to a noted place of amusement on that famous thoroughfare. There he passed an hour or more and again returned to his hotel.

Notwithstanding the privacy of his visit, the fact of his arrival became known to a number of prominent citizens, and these he entertained up to the hour of 9 o'clock P. M., when he attended the grand reception given at the Astor house to Mr Fenton, Governor elect. Repeated efforts were made to induce the General to make a speech, but without avail.

He remarked to a friend sitting upon the platform by his side, that "if all the imaginary gold which exchanges hands in Wall street every twenty-four hours could be converted into solid material, and all offered him for a speech on that occasion, he would not make it; that it was not the purpose of his mission to make speeches."

The New York *Times* of to-day, speaking of General Grant's visit to that city, says:—

When the Veteran Union Club complimented the Governor elect with a serenade at the Astor House, they little thought that a distinguished guest would grace the occasion with his presence. It was only after much solicitation that General Grant consented to come down to the reception room, and occupy a seat by the side of Governor Fenton. His entrance was greeted with a shout of applause, bursting out from the heart of every man there present, and the homage of the people to their great victorious leader.

No words can express the wild enthusiasm of the moment when cheers for Grant rang from floor to ceiling, and the audience looked upon that modest, unassuming man whom half the continent fears and the other half adores. He positively refused to speak although repeatedly called upon. Voices in the crowd called out, "Rise up, General, we want to see you." The General rose, bowed, and sit down amid cries from all parts of the room of "God bless you General; God bless you!"

To General Sickles he delegated the honor of returning his thanks for his flattering reception.—His reticence on this occasion, his resistance to the inducement to say at least a few words, was but an illustration of the obstinate firmness of his character, which, having once determined to do or not do a thing, will not deviate from his purpose. The General received very few visitors during his stay in the city. On Sunday evening he called on Lieutenant-General Scott, at the Hoffman House, but it is believed to have been nothing more than an unofficial visit of courtesy.

To those whom he honored by receiving them at his rooms, his manner was cheerful, his conversation hopeful, and his views of the situation most assuring. No one can hear him talk without being profoundly impressed with the force of a character combining immense power with the most unassuming modesty. His presence fascinates, his eye magnetizes you, and you cannot look in his face, listen to his few, calm, quiet words, and go away doubting that Grant is master af the situation and knowsit.

To a gentleman of this city he said, on Sunday afternoon:—"The Southern Confederacy is a mere shell. I know it. I am sure of it. It is a hollow shell, and Sherman will prove it to you."—The calm, modest conciousness of power with which this was said, more than the words themselves, conveyed to his visitor an unqualified conviction of the truth of the General's remarks. In answer to a question whether, in his opinion, ninety-days would bring the end, he said with a grim smile:—"I am not a ninety-day man, but we shall see what will happen in six months." The significence of these words from the Commander-in-Chief of our armies with the sense of his knowledge of and power over the whole subject, which his manner imports, cannot be underrated.

General Grant knows and believes what he says, and he is not accustomed to express his views without due consideration. From the movement of General Sherman it is evident he expects great results, and in the success of his operations he has the most perfect confidence. Although few had the pleasure of seeing him, yet he so impressed those few with his own hopefulness that they cannot help reiterating the the cry of the Veteran Union Club and the prayer of all loyal men, "God bless you, General; God bless you!"

General Grant'r Arrival this Morning.

At an early hour this morning the General arrived in this city and stopped at the Continental. he intended to proceed immediately on to the front, but by some delay he missed the train and was obliged to lay over a few hours. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, accompanied by one of his aids, Colonel Badeau, he left the hotel on private business. He was dressed in civilian's clothes, with a large slouch hat, having nothing whatever on his person to indicate his position. He proceeded down Chesnut street unmolested until a short distance below Sixth, when a soldier who was standing with several of his comrades on the sidewalk recognized him, and wildly exclaimed, "My God, there's General Grant!"

This news spread almost with the speed of lightning, and in a few minutes the General was completely beseiged. The crowd increased with great rapidity; people seeing the excitement came rushing to the spot to inquire into the cause of the rejoicing. He was grasped around the neck; to his coat tail, and his hands and arms were seized by all who could possibly reach him. The scene was becoming more exciting, and the General stood confounded, not knowing what to do in order to extricate himself. A large number of police rushed to the spot, and the fact that the excitement was owing to the presence of General Grant was communicated to Chief Ruggles, who soon had a large number of police on hand.

The police soon formed a hollow square, and the General was placed within, and fairly lifted by the crowd into the Central Telegraph office, Fifth and Chesnut. The doors were speedily closed and guarded by the police. The crowd gathered around and climbed up in the windows, and cheer after cheer was given for the hero. After some delay, the General was conducted up-stairs into the Mayor's private office, where he was taken in charge by that official, and heartily welcomed, after which he informed the Mayor that he wished to leave as soon as possible. The Mayor immediately sent for a chaise.

The crowd outside of the building had by this time largely increased, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. In spite of the efforts of the police a passage way could not be made from the steps of the Mayors office to the carriage. Chief Ruggles seeing this immediately secured another carriage and had it taken in charge of an officer to the main gate of Independence Square, on Walnut street.—This ruse succeeded most admirably.

The crowd seeing the carriage drive around to the Walnut street gate, and there halting, of course supposed that the General would take his conveyance from this point. Meanwhile a larger police force arrived, and a passage was opened between two rows of officers, and the General and Colonel Badeau were escorted by the Mayor to their carriage. As the General passed into his carriage he was loudly cheered. Every one seemed determined either to shake his hand, or at least to touch some part of his garments. Hundreds of arms were stretched over the heads of the officers, and the General was gently tapped on his head, shoulders, and every part of his body that could possibly be reached. A passenger-car filled with several ladies, passed at the time.

They waved their handkerchiefs and in other ways manifested their regard for the honored individual. As soon as he was safely seated in his carriage the crowd broke through and clung to the conveyance, nearly every window of which was broken. The driver applied his whip to the horses and proceeded up Chesnut street to the Continental, without regard to the city ordinance prohibiting fast driving. Before much of a crowd could arrive in front of the hotel the General was escorted to his room. In a short time afterwards he took his departure in such a manner as to escape almost any notice.

During all this excitement, from the time the General was besieged in Chesnut street until his departure from the Mayor's, office he held that inevitable cigar in his mouth and smoked most furiously, which was no doubt owing to the great excitement under which he labored. While the people were paying him so much honor he seemed much embarrassed, blushing frequently, with his eyes cast downwards.

The popularity of General Grant was attested in a remarkable degree by the populace this morning. Frrm the time he was first recognized on the street until he sought the shelter of the Continental Hotel, the enthusiasm of the people was unabated.—Not alone was the excitement confined to those of mature years, but the contagion spread to children of tender years, and these were unceasing in their efforts to obtain a glimpse of the Generals face.

However greatly Grant may pride himself upon his engineering abilities in a military point of view, he must hereafter confess that the crowd which beseiged him upon his visit to Philadelphia, on the 22d of November, was too much for him, viewed in the same stragetic light.

Incidents.

During his stay in the Mayor's office, Mayor Henry made inquiry as to the health of the General's family. Grant replied that they were all in very good health, whereupon some one at the General's elbow said:—

"How is your *other* family, General?"

"What family?" responded the General, for the moment taking his cigar from his mouth, and holding it between his forefingers.

"Your family in Virginia, General," was the reply.

The General, smiling at this witticism, answered, "Oh! they are always in the best of health."

Some minutes previous, while Grant was standing on the sidewalk surrounded by the police, a bright-looking boy, about ten years of age, slipped between two policemen, and approaching General Grant with extended hand said, "I want to shake hands with you, General." The General took the little fellow's hand and gave it a hearty shake, after which the boy stole out of the enclosure, and with his face beaming with gladness, related the incident to several of his comrades on the opposite corner of the street.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary circumstances of this impromptu ovation, General Grant could not resist the tempting luxuries of "that cigar," of which so much has been said. It was nothing but smoke, smoke, smoke, the stump of one being replaced by a fresh Havana, *ad libitum*. So we seen him amid the din of battle, when death and desolation was happening on all sides. "That cigar," seeming?, is a part of himself, and without it his existence would be incomplete.

AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

The *National Intelligencer* of Washington, after having made a vigorous but candid battle for McClellan, quotes Mr. Lincoln's late speech at Baltimore and appends the following remarks:

"The most embittered opponent of the President will not deny that such expressions do honor to his heart, and they should go far to disarm political defeat of its sting in the breast of the vanquished. And we do not hesitate to say, for ourselves, that we shall accept these declarations of the President in the same sincerity in which we believe them to be made, and shall be prepared to judge his future administration of the government simply by his acts, without any other predetermination than that of cordially co-operating in all measures which shall seem to us judicious and proper, without seeking to find in any of them the grounds of factious opposition.

"The distinguishsd premier of the administration, in replying to the congratulations of his political friends on the 20th instant, was frank to say that in the debates of the canvass they may have done something less than justice to the patriotism of their political opponents. To this effect he spoke as follows:

"'With the democrats we should be friends.—They have voted against us; we have voted against them. If they are now willing to cry quits, it would be well to reflect that, all things considered, we have judged them rather harshly in some respects. I believe that perfect harmony can soon be restored, not only throughout the free states, but throughout all the Union. * * * It would not be the fault of the Administration if they did not establish an era of good feeling. The re-election of the President has placed him beyond the pale of human envy or detraction, as he was above human ambition, and all would soon learn to see him, as the speaker and the audience had seen him, a true patriot, benevolent and loyal, honest and faithful. Thereafter all motive of detraction of him would cease to exist, and Abraham Lincoln would take his place with Washington, Jefferson, and Adams, among the benefactors of his country and the human race,

"The candor of Mr. Seward should be met with equal candor by the friends of General McClellan It may be that the latter have, 'all things considered,' judged Mr. Lincoln and his party 'rather harshly in some respects.' At all events let it be no fault of theirs, as Mr. Seward says it shall be no fault of the administration, if an 'era of good feeling' is not re-established. The times are propitious to such a desirable consummation.

"They who undertake to oppose the administration merely because it has not been elevated to power by their votes will soon surely find that they do not 'understand their epoch.' And they who give to the Administration an 'unquestioningsupport' will just as surely discover that their maxims of partisanship belong to an age that has passed in the history of the country. The issues of the times are too momentous and far-reaching to admit of such narrow-minded views in the one direction or in the other. It should be the aim of all to co-operate with the administration in its legitimate efforts for the preservation of the government and the restoration of the Union, remembering that wisdom and virtue are the exclusive possession of no party, and that therefore, if no party is to be implicitly trusted, so none is entitled to an exclusive right of censorship, since the one case equally with the other implies the assumption of human infallibility."

CALIGRAPHY IN ENGLAND.

THE HANDWRITING OF EMINENT MEN.

The *Saturday Review*, in an article on handwriting, says:—

"If any foolish lad, or still more silly teacher, should imagine that it is the sign of a vulgar and menial education to write a good hand, the sooner schoolboy and pedagogue disabuse themselves of this mistaken idea the better. The highest circles of English society cultivate penmanship with care and success. The Queen's handwriting is beautiful—flowing, and elegant, and femenine.—Prince Albert's biographer compares the Prince to Goethe, who 'would take inordinate pains even in writing a short note, that it should be admirably written. He did not understand the merit of second-best, but everything that was to be done must be done perfectly.' The Prince Consort took the greatest interest in the caligraphy of his children, and few young people, we are assured, write more elegantly, and at the same time distinctly, than the Princes and Princesses of England.—Our highest statesmen have not thought it beneath them to cultivate a clear and distinct penmanship. Lord Palmerston's handwriting is free, firm, and, considering his great age, by no means obscure.—Lord Derby writes a capital hand—at once elegant and legible—an aristocratic hand, if there be such a thing. Earl Russell's is a smaller and more feminine hand, yet clear as his expositions of constitutional law, and as incisive in its style as some of his despatches are biting, though rash, in matter.

"The Lord Chancellor writes a beautiful hand,—firm, solid and legol—such a hand as should have drawn up the Bill of Rights. Sir Hugh Cairns' smaller and, perhaps, more elegant—a gentlemanly and clear hand. Mr. Cobden's handwriting ii round, bold, and commercial—the hand of one who began life as a junior clerk in days when good penmanship was perhaps the rule rather than the exception among school-boys of any ambition. Mr. Bright's is a somewhat smaller hand, rapid and flowing, yet legible. Mr. Gladstond's is a hurrid and impetous hand—the writing of a man whose thoughts flow so thick and fast that they outstrip the pen. Yet he holds the quill in a firm grasp, and his letters are large and well-formed. Lord Stanly's writing is by no means elegant, yet it is as distinct as large print.

"The Duke of Newcastle's long, well-informed, and very distinct letters, would perhaps gain him the prize for caligraphy among living statesmen; yet his penmanship is inferior to that of the late Marquis of Wellesley, who wrote, perhaps, the best hand of his day. Considering how much writing the Governor-Generals of India, during the last half century, had to do, it has been fortunate for East India Directors, Board of Control, and Indian Secretaries, that the vice-regal penmanship has been so uniformly good. Lord W. Bentinck's words and letters sometimes ran a little into each other, yet his hand was fairly legible.—Lord Mindo's was a firm good hand. Lord Hastings and Lord Amherst each wrote a somewhat picturesque hand, yet every letter of both was as clear as print. Lord Auckland's hand was singularly round and legible. Lord Ellenborough's was too ladylike and finicial to be very distinct; but his successor, Lord Dalhousie, wrote an admirable model hand and Lord Canning's was also an example of good penmanship. Every one remembers how plain and distinct were the notes beginning 'F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments,' although every one may not be aware that many of the communications so highly prized by autograph collectors were written by the Duke's secretary, Mr. Greville, who learned to imitate his hand. In all these instances (and we might bring fifty others) our present race of school-boys can find no sanction of encouragement for indolent neglect of their penmanship."

FINDING FAULT WITH TEACHERS.—Children are naturally cridulous and confiding. And one of the first things the successful teacher aims to do, is to secure the confidence of his scholars; for without this he can not expect to do them much good.—Now what must be the effect when you interpose to counteract, and finally break up this kindly feeling between teacher and pupils which is so essential to the good order and progress of a school? But this deplorable evil is committed repeatedly by parents and neighbors when, in the presence of children, they thoughtlessly censure or ridicule any of the acts or opinions of the teacher,—whether it be his government of the school, his mode of teaching, his language, his manners or even his dress. He shold not speak of the teacher as if he had a right to expect perfection of him. And yet how frequently is the toiling, unoffending teacher treated by parents and others as though he had no right,—no feelings which we wore bound to respect.

If we could possibly contrive to turn over this subject so as to give it a pecuniary aspect, and present it in a purely economical point of view, the patient attention of parents generally would be more easily gained, and their co-operation secured toward the right education of the children in this country. In other words, if the "cash value" of a good school could somehow be estimated, we might safely affirm that five hundred thousand dollars annually would not supply the losses, and repair the damages suffered by the children of Iowa, for example, or any other state, from this one cause alone,—namely, the destroying or lessening the native respect for, and the confiding trust of the pupils of our common schools in their teacher. Well, suppose, now, that you have a teacher who is really faulty; as, in some things likely he may be. Perhaps he is too severe in his discipline, or, what is more likely, too indulgent. He may be at fault in his mode of teaching; or, he may habitually commit some error that you think should be corrected. Now what is your remedy? Allow me to assist you in answering by calling your attention to an excellent rule, which, though given on a different occasion, was evidently intended for all cases of this nature.—Here then is the rule in full,—but not precisely "without note or comment." "Moreover, if thy brother trespass against thee, go"—[not among your neighbors, scattering fire-brands over all the combustibles within your reach, not among the children to train them up by your example in the way of back-biting,—but] "go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone:—if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother," [done all the good you can expect or desire to accomplish.] "But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the" (board of school directors or the district school meeting;) "but if he neglect to hear them, let him be unto thee as a" (farmer, a mechanic, a sailor,—anything but a school teacher).—*Iowa School Journal.*

John Mitchel, the Irish rebel and editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, is in command of the rebel fleet on the James River.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—The London gossips are very busy with the widowed queen here is the latest chapter:—

We have resident in London, a "loyal" Indian prince, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, a splendidly-handsome fellow, in the prime of life—a perfect Prince Djalma. Well, it is said that the widowed majesty of England wanted to make him a successor to the late Prince Albert, and would positively have done so, a few months ago, had not her ministers strenuously objected to such an act of royal miscegenation. Latterly the Maharajah has married a beautiful English girl of the middle classes. We may put the royal story down as unlikely as that which assigned to majesty the authorship of "Margaret Denzil,s History." Published in the Cornhill Magazine, but there are persons who believe both.

CROCODILES AND MONKEYS.

From Henri Mershot's travels in Indo-China, we select the following paragraph:—

"Crocodiles are more numerous in the river at Paknam-Vem than in that of Chantaboun. I continually saw them throw themselves from the banks into the water; and it has frequently happened that careless fishers, or persons who have imprudently fallen asleep on the shore, have become their prey, or have afterwards died of wounds inflicted by them. This latter has happened twice during my stay here. It is amusing, however—for one is interested in observing the habits of animals all over the world—so see the manner in which these creatures catch the apes, which sometimes take a fancy to play with them. Close to the bank lies the crocodile, his body in the water, and only his capacious mouth above the surface, ready to seize anything that may come within reach.

"A troop of apes catch sight of him, seem to consult together, approaching little by little, and commence their frolics, by turns actors and spectators. One of the most active or most imprudent jumps from branch to branch till within a respectful distance of the crocodile, when hanging by one claw, and with the dexterity peculiar to these animals, he advances and retires, now giving his enemy a blow with his paw, at another time only pretending to do so. The other apes, enjoying the fun, evidently wish to take a part in it; but the other branches being too high, they form a sort of chain by laying hold of each other's paws, and thus swing backwards and forwards, while any of them who comes within reach of the crocodile torments him to the best of his ability.

"Sometimes the terrible jaws suddenly close, but not upon the audacious ape, who just escapes; then there are cries of exultation from the tormentors, who gambol about joyfully. Occasionally, however, the claw is entrapped, and the victim dragged with the rapidity of lightning beneath the water, when the whole troop disperse, groaning and shrieking. The misadventure does not, however prevent their recommencing the game a few days afterwards."

THE WANT OF DECISION;

Sidney Smith, in his work on Moral Philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for want of a little "brass," as it is termed:

"A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day tends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they only had been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank thinking of the cold and danger; but jump in and scramble through as well as we can.

"It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and his uncles, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, that he has lost too much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time or over-squeamishment at present, that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necissity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation.

GEN. BUTLER'S WIFE.—Some eighteen or twenty years ago a young actress, a Miss Hildreth, played for several evenings at the Dorrance street theater in Providence. I happened to see her in the tragedy of Jane Shore. Her part was a secondary one, that of the friend and confident of Edward's beautiful favorite; but her conception of the character surprised me by its originality and its impressive truthfulness. I felt that she had great dramatic talent, and often wondered that her name had so entirely disappeared from the stage. In the spring of 1849, while visiting a friend in Lowell, I found one morning on returning from a walk a card from Mrs Benj Butler, with an invitation to take tea with her the following evening. I went with my host and hostess; no other guests were invited. The name of Mrs Benj Butler had for me at the time no other significance than might have had the name of Mrs John Smith. On our way to the house my host a Webster whig, spoke of Mr. Butler not too flatteringly; as a successful lawyer, smart but unscrupulous, ready to take up the worst cases, and noted for always carrying his clients through. On entering the parlors I was surprised to find in the charming and graceful lady who received us the dramatic friend and confident of Jane Shore, whose talent had so impressed me at the Dorrance street theater. Mrs. Butler was a young lady of Dracut, who, facinated by the stage and conscious of dramatic power, had obtained an engagement at one of the Boston theaters, and who was for about two years earnestly devoted to her profession, when Mr. Benj. Butler proffered his heart and hand, and won her back to domestic life. I found that she still loved the art, and prevailed on her to read to me some of her favorite passages in Shakespeare. She read, I remember, the prison scene in Measure for Measure, with a passionate pathos that made me half regret that the "smart Lowell lawyer" had won her away from Melpomene and all her tragic glooms and splendors.—*Correspondent Providence Journal.*

A LOCOMOTIVE THAT WILL CLIMB MOUNTAINS.—Everybody has heard of the tunnel under Mount Cenis which is to connect the railroad systems of Italy and France and shorten the overland route to India four hundred miles. But it is going to take twelve years at least to construct this tunnel, and it is desirable to have the advantages of such a connection at once; and it is now proposed to build a railroad across the south face of the Alps, using as the basis the great military road of Napoleon. The road will be forty-eight miles long, and it is believed can be constructed in two years, while it is believed a locomotive has been invented which can successfully surmount the steep acclivities, turn the sharp curves, and descend th steep grades. This locomotive has recently been tried and found to accomplish perfectly the service required. It is in fact a double engine, a horizontal and vertical engine combined, and so arranged that it may be worked either together or separate, according to the steepness of the incline, and always with perfect safety. The horizontal wheels referred to facilitate the passage of curves, enable the driver to stop the engine in the middle of the steepest gradient, give a propulsive pressure of several tons, and by means of the flanges which underlap the center rail, render it nearly impossible that carriages can be overturned. The brakes are extremely powerful, and as they are attached to each carriage, no danger can arise from a coupling chain giving way. The locomotive weighs sixteen tons, and at the recent trial ascended and descended a gradient of one in twelve with four cars, laden with twenty-six tons of ballast, attached. Its tractive force is thirty-two tons. The railway over the pass is to be covered with wooden, iron and stone galleries, to protect it from avalanches and snow-drifts. The line will be worked at an average speed of twelve miles an hour, and as many as one hundred and ninety passengers can be carried on each trip.

Attorney-General Bates has concluded to retire from the Cabinet. The exact period fixed for his resignation is not publicly known.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1864.

A Great Victory in the West.

The following fragment of a dispatch passed over the wires in this place, Thursday noon. It undoubtedly refers to a great battle in Tennessee between Generals Thomas and Hood; and a great victory over the latter: This is what was taken from the wires; "Repulsed with a loss of six thousand killed and wounded. Our loss is known to be only about five hundred. During the battle we took one thousand prisoners. The action took place at Franklin, Tennessee.

SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH.

All eyes are turned and all interest centres upon the grand march of General Sherman through the heart of the nearly exploded Southern Confedracy—the grandest and most daring expedition of the war. Its ultimate destination is a mystery, but the fact that it has already penetrated far into the enemy's country, is published far and wide on both sides of the lines.

It is understood that this splendid army of tried veterans left Atlanta, Ga., on the 15th inst; that it comprises four Army Corps, with Cavalry, Artillery, and all the appointments of a well organized Army; that its purpose was to move in four parallel columns, within supporting distance of each other; that is to forage upon the country, and that all foraging is to be done by regularly authorized details for the purpose. No soldier is to enter a dwelling or commit any kind of trespass;—If dwellings, mills, factories or cotton gins are to be destroyed, that is to be attended to by the corps commanders; and no such destruction is to ordered in any place where the Army is unmolested by the inhabitants. But if they burn bridges, obstruct the roads, or if the Army is annoyed by bushwhackers, then the Corps Commanders are at liberty to order devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of the *local* hostility shown.

The columns are to take up their line of march habitually at seven o'clock in the morning, and are to make fifteen miles a day. This will be most excellent marching, and from what we know thus far the programme has been strictly carried out—The Army moved out from Atlanta on the 15th of November, and the 17th, as we learn from the Macon papers of the 18th, it was below Griffin, which place is just forty-three miles from the starting point. It was therefore making its full fifteen miles a day. Later than that, the Richmond papers state that on Sunday previous (the 20th) Gen. Sherman was within eighteen miles of that town. He had therefore marched about eighty miles in five days, or at the rate of sixteen miles a day, a little more than the programme called for.

The main purpose of the Expedition seems to be, to assert the power and majesty of the National Government over the insurgent States; to reunfurl the glorious "Stars and Stripes" in their chief towns and cities; to rescue and succor our captive soldiers, and to impress upon the misguided people of the South that it is the fixed determination of the loyal masses, as enunciated at the recent Presidential election,—that "THE FEDERAL AUTHORITY OVER THE ENTIRE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE MAINTAINED."

As the Expedition has cut loose from its former base, all information of its progress until it reaches our military posts on the seaboard, must come to us through Rebel sources. These accounts go to show that the Expedition has been thus far a brilliant success.

A "FAST" THANKSGIVING.

Rev. Mr. Essick preached a sermon in the Presbyterian Church in this place, on Thanksgiving day. His text was taken from 2d Chronicles, Seventh Chapter, Fourteenth Verse.

"If my people, which are called by my name shall humble themselves, and pray and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."

He prefaced his discourse by saying he recognized the proclamation of the President setting apart this, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. The proclamation enumerates some of the causes for thanksgiving, such as.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our household. Favoring our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps, and our sailors on the rivers and seas, with unusual health.

He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new resources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward.

Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

The Proclamation was not read as is usual elsewhere on such occasions, and its letter and spirit entirely disregarded, and a sermon was preached suited only to a nation of the vilest sinners on a day of humiliation and penitence. Gibbon with additions, may have furnished the catalogue of the enormities charged upon this nation. as he has portrayed the crimes and corruptions of Rome under the Emperors. The people, our rulers, the clergy, the press, both religious and secular, were all characterized as swayed by the vilest passions. Not a word of hope or thanksgiving or praise did we hear uttered for our country. Need we say that such a discourse, on such a day, was received with disapprobation by nearly every one who heard it. Whatever may have been its purpose, its effect was to favor and comfort only our enemies.

GEN. GRANT.—The account on our first page of Gen. Grant's movements, from the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, is as interesting as a romance, with the ad-vantage in its favor of being true.—Speaking of the *Telgraph* reminds us that we ought to tell our readers a fact, that many of them may not have the opportunity of knowing, as we do, viz:—that the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* is becoming one of the ablest and most enterprising journals in the whole country. Though only a year before the public, it has a very generally accredited position far ahead of the *Evening Bulletin* in *all* the essentials of a good newspaper.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE comes out in a new dress, very much improved in appearance. The *Gazette* is the oldest and ablest daily in Pittsburgh.

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Baltimore *American* we learn that the news from late Southern papers in reference to General Sherman's movements is vague and imperfect but highly interesting. It is certain from these accounts that he was pushing rapidly forward and without serious opposition from the enemy, and that on Saturday the 26th ult., he was within a few miles of Macon. The excitement in the South, particularly in Richmond, Macon, Savannah and Augusta is most intense. The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 19th contains several advertisements, calling on different military organizations to meet for drill, to receive their equipments, etc. All passes to leave that city are invoked, and all men absent or furloughed are ordered to report to the Provost Marshal, or be considered as deserters. Senator Hill, of Georgia, issues a proclamation from Richmond—a safe distance from the seat of operations in his own State—appealing to the people to retard the march of the invader in every possible way, removing all provisions, etc.

The Macon *Intelligencer* contains some particulars of the advance on that city, which it says is in two columns. According to the Rebel accounts their troops have been repulsed at Jonesboro' and Griffin, Georgia. At the latter point Wheeler was badly whipped. The residence of Governor Brown, of Georgia, in Canton, Cherokee county, has been burned, and also about two-thirds of the town.—The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 18th, in commenting on capture of Jonesboro', Griffin and other towns by Sherman, says: "We give these "facts not to alarm the public, but rather "to prepare them for any emergency," and also that "it is thought Sherman's march "will be in the direction of Savannah."

The latest intelligence from General Sherman is given in a despatch from Savannah on the 21st instant, Monday. Our forces the previous day crossed the Ocmulgee river at Planter's Factory, about fifteen miles north of Macon, from which fact the despatch infers that Augusta was threatened. Our cavalry, however, were evidently far in advance of the main body of the army. The Central Railroad was cut on the 20th at Griswoldville, a point nine miles east of Macon, and between that city and Milledgeville, The telegraph wires were also cut between Gordon, twenty miles east of Macon, and Milledgeville, thus destroying communication between Macon and Savannah.—These facts show that Sherman is steadily advancing, destroying the Rebel communications and leaving them in doubt as to what direction he moves forward. His position at the date of this despatch threatened equally Macon, Milledgeville and Augusta. The intensity of excitement prevading at the South is shown by the appeals of General Beauregard, and of the Georgia delegation in the Rebel Congress, urging the people of Georgia to fly to arms, obstructs the roads, destroy their provisions, and remove their slaves. Beauregard on the 18th was at Corinth, Mississippi, but promises to be soon in Georgia.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 22d in discussing the news, abandons the "five to one theory," and looks to the rain and the condition of the roads, together with "the black jack," to retard Sherman, and advises the people to pray for the destruction of his army. All the Richmond journals seem to despair of successful resistance by their troops, and cry out that the roads be obstructed by felling trees, destroying bridges and burning stores which might fall into our hands, The fields of Georgia teeming with corn should be burned, and the *Enquirer* advises that the "Government" authorities see to it themselves, less the people should not be willing to do it. We think that the advice will cripple the Rebel armies, should it be followed, as much as it would Sherman, for, as they do not know what direction he will take, the destruction will have to be wide-spread to prevent him from getting supplies. But it seems that the fear that Georgia will not be equal to the sacrifices demanded rests on another basis. The Richmond *Sentinel* accuses Governor Brown of disaffection towards the Rebel Government, and says that he diligently assails it at all points and sows the seeds of dissatisfaction and distrust. It calls upon "Heaven to forgive Governor Brown and Mr. Stephens for the mischief they have done." The "reserves" of all the States in the "Confederacy" are being hurried to Georgia, but they will meet the fate of Howell's Cobb,s militia at Jonesboro'.

PLOT TO BURN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A most diabolical attempt was last night made to fire this city at many different points, ranging from the Belmont Hotel, in Fulton street, as far up as the St. James Hotel, in Broadway, above its intersection with the fifth avenue. At the present writing, happily, no loss of life and no serious damage to property has crowned the fiendish hopes of the perpetrators of these crimes. But the heart sickens at the thought of the scene of horror which must certainly, but for the presence of mind and coolness of a few persons, have resulted from the mere alarm of "fire" given at nine o'clock in the evening to the crowded audience in the lecturs-room of the Museum. At this point, while the theatrical performances of the night were going on, a bottle of phosphorous was emptied in the rear of the gallery, and at once ignited.

In the various hotels, including the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Lafarge, and other large and crowded houses, beds were found saturated with phosphorus, and the fire in all these cases seems to have been set by persons acting in concert, and of course under one definite and devilish inspiration.

Who those persons were or what their aims, it were permature now to inquire. The matter demands and must receive immediate and most searching examination at the hands of our municipal and police authorities.—*New York World, Friday 25th ult.*

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CITY.

We waste no words this morning in arguring that the plot to burn New-York which failed on Friday night was a Rebel plot. The evidence in possession of the police and military authorities, the facts recited in our columns this morning, and the conviction of every intelligent person, establish the fact of the plot and the fact of its birth in Richmond. Six weeks ago the Richmond press threatened and foretold just such an attempt, defended it as justifiable warfare, and chuckled in advance over its anticipated success. Their sole chagrin will be to hear that it has been tried and has failed; and they will discover with rage, but without one emotion of shame, that it is not so easy as they thought to burn a city that holds a million of people, and that is protected by the safeguard of a civilization unknown to their barbarous society.

We owe our safety to the promptness of the Police and of the fire Department, and not less to the incredible stupidity of the agents who were hired to carry out a scheme which in itself was ingeniously conceived and carefully premediated. But let that pass; for the event, like every event, contains a lesson for the future.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Death of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Sr.

Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Sr. widely known in Europe and in America as a physcian of eminent learning and genious, died Saturday morning at New Haven, at the ripe age of eighty-four. Mr. Silliman was the son of General Gold Sellick Silliman, who rendered his country important service during the Revolutionary War. He graduated at Yale in 1768, afterward studied law. and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He afterward accepted the chair of chemistry in Yale College, and visited Europe to prosecute his studies in a science which was at that time almost unknown in America. He returned after an absence of fourteen months, and published an interesting account of his travels.

In 1807 he made a chemical analysis of a meteorite of great size and brilliancy which had burst in the town of Western Connecticut. He afterward assisted Dr. Hare in his experiments with the oxhydrogen blowpipe, to which he gave the name of "compound blow-pipe," by which it is commonly known. In 1818 Professor Silliman founded the "*American Journal of Science and Art.*" better known in Europe and America as "*Silliman's Journal,*" of which he remained senior editor till 1846. He was one of the earliest Americans to give popular lectures on scientific subjects. In 1830 he visited Europe a second time. He resigned his Professorship in 1853, but continued to give lectnres for two years longer.—He was a man of simple tastes and active habits and his old age was remarkably free from mental or modily infirmity, and to the very last he took a deep interest in the progress of science, humanity and freedom all over the world.

Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

AGAIN A UNITED NORTH.—We agree with the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that it gratifying to observe that many of the leading Democratic journals, such as the *National Intelligencer*, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and the Boston *Post* yield a prompt and graceful acquiescence to the popular verdict in favor of Mr. Lincoln. The tone of the leading articles of some of them do credit to the charcter of American journalism, and to the manly and patriotic sense of duty impelling their editors. This is as it should be, and it is to be hoped that their course will be emulated by all others—and have its influence upon the masses of the Democratic party. The issue was distinctly made and the people have given an unmistakeable decision. What has been decided as to the policy of the future, in their strong indorsement of the policy of the past, should be respected as the decision of the body of the American people; and everything like factious opposition should be conscientiously forborne for the future.—*Miner's Journal.*

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

DEATH OF SENATOR HAMMOND.—The Richmond *Whig* records the death, on the 13th inst., of ex-Gov. James Hamilton Hammond, of South Carolina, at the age of fifty-seven years. He had been a prominent nullifier in youth, and was a life-long advocate of slavery. To his writings and speeches the country owes much of the bad feeling which brought the rebellion. His famous speech wherein he declared that free laborers of all classes were "the mudsills of society," will long be remembered, and its influence in stirring up the indignation of all the sons of toil, will not soon cease He had been Governor of South Carolina, and a Representative and Senator at Washington. Since the opening of the war, which he helped to bring about, he has remained in retirement, and his voice has not been raised in support of the causless rebellion which he had been threatening all his life before.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

The latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS ontinental Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE NEW YORK *Tribune* declares its belief that the Union party was cheated out of *thirty thousand votes* in that State, at the late election, and demands an investigation, in which all parties are invited to assist, in order that the guilty be brought to punishment. At Albany suits have been commenced for forcibly obstructing the polls against Union voters, by which an opposition member of Assembly was returned as elected, but whose seat will be contested. In Philadelphia, all the officers of the eighth precinct of the notorious Fourth ward, have been arrested on the allegation of fraud connected with the election.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA, recently captured in the waters of Brazil, and which has for some time been lying near Fortress Monroe, has been sunk in fifty-four feet of water, having been run into by an army transport. Admiral Porter communicates the fact of her sinking, but we have no particulars of the affair and presume it was the result of a collision at night. For some days past it has been rumored that our Government was about to return the vessel to the waters of Brazil, her capture having been in violation of the law of nations. However this may be, she will have to be "taken up" before she is "given up" and as she lies in nine fathoms of water, we presume it will be a task attended with considerable difficulty. All the officers of the pirate have been transferred to Fort Warren.

Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE Washington *Star* says: "Richmond papers of Saturday last (the 20th) let out as little as possible about Sherman's movements, but virtually admit that he is successfully making his way towards the sea coast, and give as a reason for their reticence in regard to his line of march, that they do not wish to give the Yankees information as to what point on the seaboard he is aiming at, lest they should send supplies to meet him there, and they (the Rebels) hope to starve him before he receives such iupplies. The tone of the Rebel papers is very blue for the Confederate Cause."

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE INQUIRER.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1864.

Attempt to Burn the War Department.

Information having reached the War Department that an attempt was te be made to fire simultaneously the war buildings aud some adjacent ones, the regiment of the War Department Rifles were called out and put on special patrol duty, and the conspiracy was baffled for the present. Watchmen and patroles are now doing duty on all public buildings, and any one detected in any suspicious conduct will be summarily dealt with. "No prisoners will be taken." So guerrillas hed better beware."

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

GENERAL NEWS.

Only four towns in Massachusetts voted for McClellan.

Eighteen clergymen were elected to the Legislature at the late election in Vermont.

Mrs. Joshua R. Giddings died at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, O., on the 15th inst.

Hon. Thomas M. Howe, of Pittsburgh, has written a letter to the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, declining to be a candidate for State Treasurer.

It is said that upwards of nine hundred women are going out to India to be employed on various telegraphic lines of communication.

Twenty wild animals, including a royal Bengal tiger, arrived at Boston, on Saturday last, on the ship Golconda, from Calcutta.

At Schenectady, New York, a man dressed in a black silk dress, black jockey-hat and white veil, has garrotted one man, robbed another of his watch, and frightened another into permanent fits.

Of twenty-seven clergymen who voted at the recent election in Princeton, twenty-six voted for Lincoln and Johnson, and only one for McClellan and Pendleton.

The Johnstown *Democrat*, the organ of the Copperhead Democracy in Cambria county, has bidden its readers farewell. Its last number was issued on Wednesday.

Next year there will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon. The eclipses of the sun occur on the 25th of April and the 15th of October; those of the moon on the 11th of April and the 3d of October.

A bill has been introduced in the Louisiana Senate declaring that all persons in the State not having more than one-fourth of negro blood shall be recognized as whites.

The Chicago *Journal* reports over a foot of snow between that city and Detroit. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Monday also states that large quantities of snow had also fallen in Western Wisconsin.

A St Louis paper says "there are not less than 200,000 persons in Missouri, this day, who are little better off than paupers not knowing where to get food to maintain them through the winter."

Boston, according to a count made by the police, now contains 34,599 families, or 164,788 inhabitants. This falls short of the last census, but it does not include those gone to the army or navy, or otherwise absent from home.

John R. Davis, of Acushnot, Mass., a member of the society of Friends, aged about 90 years, voted on Tuesday last for the first time in his life, giving a full vote for the Union nominees.

The Union ticket in Boston, on the 9th, had a beautifully engraved design printed in colors Liberty on one side was breaking fetters, while Peace held to her bosom the symbolic dove. A cannon and flag in the centre were surmounted by the liberty-cap.

In Cambria, Somerset, and the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, a good quality of tar is manufactured from the knots of the pitch pine. The manufacture of this substitute for North Carolina tar is carried on extensively and has already, it is stated, considerably depreciated the price of the latter article. The tar thus produced, answers nearly all the requisites as a substitute for the original article.

PENNSYLVANIA COTTON.—Excellent cotton has been raised the past season in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, of which we have some full open pods from Mr. J. Burr Moore. The staple is not long, but the article is good, and the fact is thus clearly demonstrated that cottou can be successfully produced in Pensylvania.—*Phil. N. American.*

A SILVER BRICK.—The Christian Commission has received a valuable contribution to its treasury, in the shape of a solid silver brick, virgin pure, from the mines—contributed by citizens of Virginia and Gold Hill, Nevada Territory. Its intrinsic value is about three thousand dollars. It ought to be purchased at a high premium, and preserved sacred as a relic of the Christian munif of these times.

HIGH VELOCITY.—There was a small model of a turbine wheel on exibition at San Francisco Fair, which revolved at the enormous velocity of five thousand times a minute—a motion so rapid that it does not appear to move at all, till the finger is placed on the surface which creates a heat by the friction equal to a red-hot irion.

Three or four more arrests have been made of persons suspected of being concerned in the late incendiarism. Gen. Dix's order for the registration of Southerners has alarmed that class of people, and they are coming up to the Provost Marshall's office pretty freely. There should be no escape for them—every one, male or female, should be made to face the order or suffer the consequences. If they are loyal, it will not hurt them; if not, it ought to rid us of their presence.—*Tribune.*

WAR ITEMS.

A rebel officer writes from Charleston: "We can have all the liquor we can drink for ninety-five dollars per gallon, or two dollars per drink."

Moseby, it is said, offers fifteen hundred dollars for Sheridan's head. It is the only way he can get a head of him.

A grimly humorous negro soldier captured a stalwart rebel in one of the recent skirmishes in Georgia, and compelled his prisoner to salute him by the title of "Massa," on pain of instant death.

Accounts on file in the department at Washington show the singular fact that, since the rebellion began, forty thousand more Southern whites than blacks have received assistance from the Government.

SHERMAN'S FAREWELL TELEGRAM.—The farewell telegram of the General to his wife is as follows, "I have received all your letters up to the 13. I start to-morrow. Write no more, and don't expect to hear from me, except through rebel sources, for some time to come. Good bye."

It is predicted in military cirles, that there will soon be a great battle on the line below Richmond. The time of battle will depend on the completion of Dutch Gap canal. It is highly probable that Grant will try another assault with the aid of the fleet.

Hotel and boarding-house keepers at Richmond have taken advantage of the assembling of the rebel Congress to put up the prices of board. The rates at the hotels have been advanced to forty dollars, and the boarding house rates are equally high in proportion.

ENLISTMENTS.—Nearly three thousand men have been enlisted in Philadelphir since the quota under the last call for men was wholly filled. These will be credited to us in case of any future draft. Fifty-one men enlisted on Monday, of whom forty-seven enlisted for three years; three for two years, and one for one year.

The steamer Greyhound, Gen. Butler's dispatch boat, was burned to the water's edge Thursday the 27th inst., near Hog island. Generals Butler and Schcrick and Admiral Porter were on the boat at the time, but the Pioneer came up and took them off. Another vessel received the passengers and crew.

RAINS ON HIS MARCH.—The country through which Gen. Sherman is moving, has been visited recently by heavy rains. These do not appear, however, to have delayed his movements. In seven days he had marched to Macon, 104 miles which is nearly fifteen miles a day, the average rate of progress in an unobstructed march. At that rate the column which set out for Augusta on the 14th must be now at that place. The distance being about 170 miles. It would take a little over the same length of time to march from Auguta to Savannah, the distance being 182 miles from Augusta.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Advance into Georgia—Sherman's Order for the March.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS—NO. 120.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, KINGTTON, Ga., Nov. 9, 1864.

I. For the purpose of military operations this army is divided into two wings, viz: The right wing, Major General O. O. Howard, commanding the 15th and 17th Corps; the left wing, Major General H. W. Slocum, commanding the 14th and 20th Corps.

II. The habitual order of march will be, whenever practicable, by four roads, as nearly parallel as possible, and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brigadier General Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

III. There will be no general train of supplies, but each corps will have its ammunition and provision train distributed habitually as follows: Behind each regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons, and ambulances. In case of danger, each army corps should change this order of march by having the advance and rear brigade unencumbered by wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at seven A. M., and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders.

IV. The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end, each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather near the route trailed corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn meal, or whatever is needed by the command, aiming at all times to keep in the wagon trains at least ten days' provisions for the command and three days' forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants or commit any trespass. During the halt or a camp they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables, and drive in stock in front of their camps. To regular foraging parties must be entrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road travelled.

V. To army corps commanders is entrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins, &c., and for them this general principle is laid down: In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army corps commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless according to the measure of such hostility.

VI. As for horses, mules, wagons, &c., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discriminating, however between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules or horses to replace the jaded animals of their trains or to serve as pack mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging, of whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusive or threatening language, and may, when the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts, but no receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

VII. Negroes who are able bodied and can be of service to the several columns, may be taken along; but each army commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one, and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms.

VIII. The organization at once of good a pioneer battalion for each corps, composed, if possible of negroes, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advance guard, should repair roads and double them if possible, so that the columns will not be delayed after reaching bad places. Also, army commanders should study the habit of giving the artillery and wagons the road, and marching their troops on one side; and also instruct their troops to assist wagons at steep hills or bad crossings of streams.

IX. Captain O. M. Poe, chief engineer, will assign to each wing of the army a pontoon train fully equipped and organized, and the commanders thereof will see to its being properly protected at all times.

By order of Major General W. T Sherman.

L. M. DAYTON, Aid de Camp.

ORDERS TO THE LEFT WING.

(CIRCULAR.)

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTIETH CORPS, ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 7, 1864.

When the troops leave camp on the march about to commence they will carry in haversack two days' rations salt meat, two days' hard bread, ten days' coffee and salt, and five days' sugar. Each infantry soldier will carry sixty rounds of ammunition on his person. Every effort should be made by officers and men to save rations and ammunition; not a round of ammunition should be lost or unnecessarily expended. It is expected that the command will be supplied with subsistence and forage mainly from the country. All foraging will be done by parties detailed for the purpose by brigade commanders, under such rules as may be prescribed by brigade and division commanders. Pillaging, marauding, and every act of cruelty or abuse of citizens will be severely punished. Each brigade commander will have a strong rear guard on every march, and will order the arrest of all stragglers. The danger of straggling on this march should be impressed upon the mind of every officer and man of the command. Not only the reputation of the corps, but the personal safety of every man will be dependent, in a great measure, upon the rigid enforcement of discipline. and the care taken of the rations and ammunition.

By command of Major General Slocum.

H. W PERKINS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Important from Savannah--The Arrival of Union Prisoners--Sherman's Grand Progress—Our Prisoners Probably All Released.

ANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.

The sransports Hiram Livingston and Weybasset arrived with twelve hundred and fifty passengers.

All exchange has ceased.

Sherman has cut off the railroads to Savannah.

Our prisoners are supposed to be released he, being within a few hours' march of the stockades when the transports left.

An effort was being made by the Rebels to send nour me to Florida.

Special Despatch to the Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 24.—I send in haste the following news from the Savannah papers, which I have just received:—

Georgians to the Rescue--Proclamation from General Beauregard.

From the Savannah Daily Morning News Nov. 21.

CORINTH, Nov. 19.—People of Georgia, arise for the defence of your native soil! Rally around your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers! Obstruct and destroy all roads in Sherman's front flank and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Be confident and resolute! Trust in an overruling Providence and success will crown your efforts. I hasten to join you in the defense of your homes and firesides.

(Signed) P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

FORTRESS MONROE Nov. 24, 5 P. M.—The steamerer *Arago* arrived here at 2. P. M., to-day, and a gentleman who accompanied the flag of truce to Savannah informs me that the people of Savannah are very lukewarm towards the Rebel cause, especially the women of Savannah, who gave our soldiers refreshments whilst they waited for the train to start. The further exchange of prisoners at Savannah will cease, on account of the panic produced by Sherman's advance. When the *Arago* left it was believed that Sherman was at Gordon, sixty miles from Savannah, and that he had passed through Macon without damaging it.

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

New Advertisements.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will take notice that an election will be held at the house of Peter R. Illegas, in Allegheny Township, on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY next, to elect one President, Six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the said Company the ensuing year.

Also, a dividend was declared on the 22d of November of one half per cent. on the capital stock of said Company to be paid by the Treasurer of the Company.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL, President.

Dec. 2, 1864.

THE LAST NOTICE.

Subscribers to Bedford Inquirer, Save Costs.

I HAVE placed my accounts in the hands of the following Justices of the Peace for collection: Those of persons indebted to me in Middle and South Woodberry, with Jacob Brenneman, Woodberry; those of Hopewell, Broad Top and Liberty with John Major, Hopewell; those of West Providence, Monroe and Bloody Run with Dr. Jacob A. Mann; those of St. Clair and Union with Thomas Oldham; those of Schellsburg and Napier with John W. Hull; those of Harrison and Juniata with David Miller, and those of East Providence with Simon Nycum, with orders to collect by due process of law.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Bedford, Dec. 2, 1864-3t.

Information Free!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance to all—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexses will find this information invaluable.

dec.2,'64-3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Fulton County, the subscriber will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises,

On Tuesday the 27th Day of December, 1864,

a tract of land situate in Taylor Township, in said County of Fulton, adjoining lands of Ludwick Fisher, Abraham King, David Stephens' heirs and James Devens,

Containing 100 Acres and 8 Perches,

about 50 acres cleared and under fence, of which about 5 acres are meadow, with an apple orchard of young trees and a number of plum and cherry trees, and having thereon erected a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE and Log Stable, with an abundance of good water. The land is the best quality of Red Slate and is near the great drove Three Mountain Road.

Terms Cash at confirmation of the sale. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

DANIEL SAMS, Admr. of Jacob Weaverling, dec'd.

Dec.2,1864-ts

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just opened a large and varied assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Embracing many varieties of fabrics new and beautiful. Having on hand a large stock previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer

Bargains that cannot be had Elsewhere.

Our friends, customers, and public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at short profits, thereby ensuring large sales.

Terms—Cash, produce, or four months credit to customers who will pay us promptly.

Interest charged on all accounts after maturity.

Dec. 2, 2864. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEW CARPETING.

A LARGE supply—cheaper than you can make.—Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

dec.2,'64. CRAMER & CO'S.

Ladies Dress Goods.

FRENCH Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French All Wool Reps and Wool Delaines, all colors, Poplins, Mohairs, Cobergs, Alpacas, every fashionable color, cheap at

dec.2. CRAMER & CO'S.

Important.

BEFORE you spend your cash for winter clothing, call at Cramer & Co's., and see how low you can buy every description of goods. They have on hand a large stock and will sell at short profits.

dec.2

Bedford Insurance Agency.

WYOMING Insurance Company,

WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, - - $150,000.

ASSETS.

Stock not called in,	$50,000
Bills receivable,	40,000
U. S. 5—20 Bonds,	25,000
Temporary and call loans,	6,000
103 shares Wyoming Bank Stock,	6,180
50 shares First Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
50 shares Second Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
46 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock,	2,580
Real Estate,	1,519
Judgments,	102
Due from Agents and others,	7,414
Cash in hand and in Bank,	1,842

DIRECTORS:

G. M. Hollenback, L. D. Shoemaker,
R. D. Lacoe, John Reichardt,
D. G. Driesbach, Charles A. Miner,
Samuel Wadhams, R. C. Smith,
C. B. Fisher, Charles Dorrance,
Wm. S. Ross, G. M. Harding.

G. M. HOLLENBACK, President
L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice Pres't.
R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, *HARTFORD.*

ASSETS, ... $3,000,000.

FULTON INSURANCE COMPANY, *NEW YORK.*

CASH CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $10,000,000.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, ... $6,000,000.

☞ Policies issued and orders received for Insurance upon favorable terms.

J. R. DURBORROW, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 2, 1864-tf.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will sold at public out cry, on the premises, on

Friday, the 16th day of December, next,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described valuable real estate, to wit: The one undivided half of a tract of land situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining land of John Esheiman, John Replogle, John Holsinger, Daniel Stair and Jacob Koughnour, containing

Sixty-Two Acres and Seventy-One Perches,

net measure, having thereon a new Two Story Log Frame House, Bank Barn and out buildings, and a Young Apple Orchard. Most of the land is cleared and under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. To be sold as the property of the minor children of Jacob Kauffman. Terms, one half in hand on the 1st of April next, remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest. Also, at the same time and place, the other one undivided half of same tract of land, on the same terms, as the property of Jacob Kauffman.

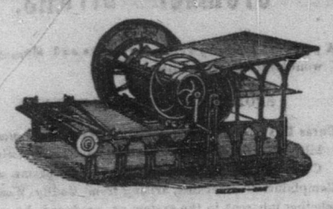
FREDERICK KAUFFMAN, Guardian of minor children of Jacob Kauffman.

JACOB KAUFFMAN,

nov25'64-ts,

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1864.



THE INQUIRER is a better medium than any other paper, for communicating with the people of Bedford county. It has a circulation of over twelve hundred and steadily increasing. Advertisements in this paper, reach a thousand readers more, that they would, published in any other paper that circulates in this county. tf.

WANTED.—An apprentice to the printing business will be received at this office. A boy fifteen years of age or upwards, of good intelligence, the more education the better, of good habits and industrious. To such a boy a good opportunity will be offered, to learn the art of printing, and the additional opportunity of improvement and advancement in his education.

BROOKS SERIES of Arithmetics for sale at *introduction prices*, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford Pa. Agent.

To Our Subscribers.

Our subscribers are reminded that it requires money to print the INQUIRER. Every thing we use costs money. Will our subscribers bear this in mind and remember us the coming Court term, if not sooner?

☞ All subscriptions paid before the first of December next will be creditedat our advance rates, of two dollars a year. If payment is delayed after that time, the rates will be increased, in accordance with our publications,

☞ After the first of January next no paper will be sent out of the county, unless paid for in advance. We hope our subscribers out of the county will not take this amiss. But the large and thus far increasing expenses, in the printing business, makes us fee that in order to carry it on successfully, a cash system as nearly as may be, must be adopted.

INSURANCE.—We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers and friends to Mr. Durborrow's advertisement in this paper. He has received the appointment of Agent of a number of the best insurance companies in the U. S., and is ready to take all insurable risks on favorable terms. Call and get insured.

THE WHOLE VOTE OF BEDFORD COUNTY.—The official vote of this county is as follows:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
The soldiers vote,	382	167
Home vote previously reported,	1954	2585
	2336	2752

MOSES A. POINTS Esq., was admitted to the practice of the law last Court, on motion of Hon. John Cessna. Mr. Points is a young man, who has an ambition to rank high in his profession. We hope he may meet with all the success that his talents, diligence and honorable course shall entitle him to.

FIRE.—The house of Mrs. John M. Rollins in Cumberland Valley, seven miles south of Bedford was entirely consumed by fire last Friday night.—The fire was so far under way, before it was discovered that but few of the effects in the house were saved. Mrs. Thomas Hunt an invalid eighty-five years old, was carried out on her bed. The loss of Mrs. Rollins is stated at $1,000. A lady, the daughter of Mr. James Rea, living with Mrs Rollins, lost property valued at $700. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. No insurance.

ANOTHER RAID THREATENED.—New Creek, twenty miles west of Cumberland, was captured by the rebels last Monday, and the public stores destroyed.—Our force there is stated at 800. The enemy were variously estimated up to 4000. This sudden stroke excites a good deal of apprehension of a destructive raid on our border. But we believe ample preparation is made to meet any demonstration likely to be made by the enemy in this direction. Though we are without detail and cannot speak confidently.

INDICATIONS OF OIL IN BLAIR COUNTY.—The residents of Tyrone city have got the oil fever badly, from certain indications of oleaginous deposit alleged to have been discovered near there. The indications referred to, it is said, were found at Grant Mill, owned by Messrs. Pruner & Burley, of Tyrone, and a practical geologist has pronounced the indications for oil unmistakable. The discovery, it is said, has created considerable excitement, and offers to buy territory have been made and refused.

LECTURE.—An interesting lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening, in the Presbyterian Church in this place, on behalf of the Sanitary Commission, by the Rev. J. Park, of Wisconsin. The speaker presented an instructive and impressive array of facts, strikingly showing the comprehensive and beneficent workings of the Sanitary Commission. One statement made, might be accepted as conclusive evidence of the ability and economy exhibited in the management of the extensive operations carried on by the Commission. Seven millions of dollars have been expended, at a cost of only three per cent., for collection, disbursements, agents, &c., giving ninety-seven cents to the soldier out of every dollar contributed.

Another fact stated illustrates the results of the labors of the Commission on a *vital* point—that of health. Comparative tables have been published showing that the relative deaths, from sickness and wounds in battle, have been greatly diminished since the beginning of the war, and the health of our armies, as shown by the percentage of deaths, greatly exceeds that of the European armies. The improvement in the sanitary condition of our armies is directly traceable to the labors of the Sanitary Commission.

Mention was made of the articles most useful to the soldier. It seems that the preserves and jellies, which are in such demand in all model households, are not found to be on the whole of much benefit to the soldier. They are liable to ferment and spoil *en route*, and when they arrives in good condition, are not good for the sick soldier. A variety of articles were enumerated useful as, such as drawers, socks, shirts, handkerchiefs, coverlids, fine tooth combs, mittens. &c.

Our limited space prevents our giving a fuller detail of this instructive lecture. Mr. Park will remain in the county two or three weeks, and many of our readers will have an opportunity of hearing him.

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the throat and lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, and it should be known that while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—*Boston Recorder.*

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COMMON PLEAS.

Tilghman Northcraft vs. Joseph Clingerman.—Summons trespass *square clausum frigit*. Nov. 22, Settled per papers filed. Cessna for plff. and Mann & Spang for deft.

Commonwealth of Penna. use of Uriah Hughes et al vs. H. Nicodemus, Esq., Admr. of the estate of S. H. Tate, dec'd. Summons debt on official bond. Submitted to the Court. Mann & Spang for plff. and Cessna for deft.

Patrick Drhew vs. John Drhew et al. Ejectment. Nov. 22, 1864 defts. confess judgment for land in dispute with stay of execution for sixty days. Cessna and Spang for plffs. and Russell and Hall for defts.

Lucas Saupp vs. Daniel T. Stone and Wm. Cessna, Jr. Summons case for malicious prosecution. Deft. plead not guilty. Jury called and sworn. Nov. 22, 1864, verdict for plff. $5.00 damages and costs.—Spang, Hall and Alsip for plff. and Cessna for deft.

Lucas Saupp and Catharine his wife for the use of said Catharine vs. Wm. Cessna, Jr. Summons case for malicious prosecution. Settled. Hall, Spang and Alsip for plffs. and Cessna for deft.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Mitchell. Indictment for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Barbara Strayer, returned by S. J. Castner, Esq. Alias process awarded.

Com. vs. Jas. M. Cook. Indictment for seduction, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Sarah Ann Reisling. Alias process awarded.

Com. vs. Dan. Caughenour. Indictment for seduction, fornication and bastardy on oath of Charlotte Lafferty. Continued by the Court.

Com. vs. Nathan Hurley. Indictment for assault and battery on oath of Henry Shafer. Recognizance forfeited and respited till March term. No pros. by leave of Court.

Com. vs. John Rice. Indictment for horse stealing on oath of Jeremiah Shaw. A true bill. Deft. broke jail. Process awarded.

Com. vs. John Hann. Indictment for assault and battery. A true bill. Continued and alias process awarded.

Com. vs. Wm. Drenning. Indictment for fornication and bastardy found the Grand Jury. Not arrested.

Com. vs. Gideon D. Trout. Indictment for assault and battery, riot, &c., on oath of John W. Crisman and John Alstadt. Continued.

Com. vs. James A Trout. Indictment for murder, assault and battery, disturbing the peace, &c., on oath of John W. Crisman and John Alstadt. Continued.

Com. vs. Richard Trout. Indictment for murder on oath of James F. Beegle. Continued.

Com. vs. Jacob Crouse. Indictment for assault and battery on oath of John G. Harlley. Verdict of guilty.

Com. vs. Wm. Deatrick. Indictment for obtaining goods under false pretences, on oath of Henry Nawgle, returned by Justice Nicodemus. Bill ignored. Process awarded.

Com. vs. John A. Shirley, Grundy F. Ake and Isaac Miller. Indictment for fraud on oath of Fred. Shimer. Returned by Justice Nicodemus, Nov. 16, 1864. Nov. 21st, on motion of John Palmer, nolle pros.

Com. vs. Benj. Kelley. Indictment cutting timber, &c., on oath of Margaret Cessna. Returned by Justice Nicodemus, Nov. 16, 1864. Continued.

Com. vs. Benj. Kelley. Surety of the peace on oath of Adam ——. Returned by Justice Nicodemus, Nov. 16, 1864. Continued.

Com. vs. Augustus V. Dively. Indictment for fornication and bastarty on oath of Mary Iches.—Returned by A. H. Hull, Esq., Nov. 21, 1864. Continued.

Com. vs. Nathan Hurley. Indictment for assault and battery on oath of Maria Hurley, returned by Justice Gillespie, Nov. 21, 1864. True bill. Continued.

Com. vs. Nathan Hurley. Indictment for adultery on oath of Ellen Reily, returned by Justice Gillespie. Continued.

Com. vs. Nathan Hurley. Indictment for rape on oath of Ellen Riley, returned by Justice Gillespie. Continued.

Com. vs. Nathan Hurley. Surety of the peace on oath of Maria Hurley, returned by Justice Gillespie. Continued.

Com. vs. Nathan Hurley. Surety of the peace on oath of Ellen Riley, returned by Justice Gillespie. Continued.

The Escape of Lieut. Conley.

In our last paper, we alluded to the escape of Lieut. Conley from Rebeldom, and his safe return to his home in Schellsburg. We have since had a conversation with him, and gathered interesting details. Lieut. Conley was among the prisoners taken by the rebels at Plymouth the 20th of last April.—He confirms the statements made at that time of the massacre of more than two hundred colored prisoners by the rebels. He saw the squads of rebel soldiers as they severally returned from shooting the negroes, and heard them state how many each shot. We do not remember of seeing any serious denial of the massacre; which was in effect, admitted in some of the Southern papers. In the official report of the capture of Plymouth, the negroes taken, were reported as "lost." The paper, (a Charleston one,) in publishing the report, remarked, that "our readers will understand what *lost* means." Lieut. Conley was detained at Andersonville a short time. He had an opportunity of inspecting the place of confinement, in which so many of our brave men have been starved to death. They were all herded in a field of sixteen acres, surrounded by a high board fence, made in such manner as to prevent the passage of a man through or over it. There were no trees, awning or shelter of any description in the enclosure. The rations, were one pint of corn meal a day. The recital of the sufferings of the prisoners, in this pen, fit only for the hardiest dumb beasts, has already to often excited the horror and indignation of the civilized world, to be enlarged upon here. More than a hundred a day died during the summer months, with no attempt, as far as we have ever noticed, on the part of the rebel authorities to mitigate the sufferings of their prisoners.—The Lieut. was held at Macon two months, and was taken from that place to Charleston on the 29th day of July. On the fifth of October last, he was ordered to Columbia, S. C., and took passage on the cars on the morning of that day. The prisoners were placed in the common box or freight cars.—There was not sufficient room on the inside for all, and puite a number were placed on the roof of the cars out side. Among these on the out side was Lieut. Conley, Capt. D. W. Mullir, Lieut. Thomas King, and Lieut. Helm of Bedford Co. It was not until after they were on the way to Columbia than an escape was thought of. Of fifteen or twenty on top of the car only three had the temerity to venture to run a rebel gauntlet of five hundred miles. Lieut. Conley, Capt. Davidson and another officer, both of Beaver county. Two guards were placed on each car, but in such manner as to leave every alternate space or opening between the ends of the cars without guards. Shortly after ten o'clock in the night the train stopped at a watering station just over the Congaree river. The night being very dark, they succeeded in eluding the guards, and got down under the cars undetected, throwing themselves on the out side of the track near the car wheels. The last car was a passenger one, upon the rear end of which, was a signal light. Upon the platform near the light was a sentinel, who as the car passed, discovered the three men, two of whom were already moving for the woods near the road. He instantly brought his gun to bear and fired upon the remaining one, Lieut. Conley, whose clothes near a vital part of his body were pierced through by the bullet. The Lieut. probably saved his life by instantly, as he saw the sentinel raise his piece, throwing himself over beyond the cross ties. He immediately plunged into the woods, the train passing on without stopping. From this time, their whole route to within a few days travel of Knoxville, lay through the woods and untraveled byways, traveling in the night and laying by, during the day. They found without exception, the negroes friendly, and remarkably well informed in regard to every thing touching the rebellion, and particularly its effect upon their condition. They were supplied with food, corn bread, sweet potatoes &c., throughout their whole journey to the mountains, by these faithful friends. They arrived in Knoxville after thirty-nine days travel, and many narrow escapes. On the high lands and in the mountains, all the whites were found to be loyal, as has been noticed and remarked from the beginning of the war.

Letter from Charleston S. C. Jail Yard.

The following Letter from Lieut. J. H. Longinecker, has been handed to us for publication.

JAIL YARD, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 29th 1864.

DEAR SIR:—

I still live and have my being, but move very little as you will at once infer from my heading. You will perhaps recollect that I was placed on detached duty about April 20th; I am still on the same special service. We still have some glimmering hopes however that we will be rcalled by an exchange some time this fall. I was some months at Macon Ga., over a month at Savannah and about two weeks in this yard. If we cannot see our friends, we at least have a constant *serenade* from below.

We are treated much better than our men, indeed as well as we could expect taking in view the circumstances. I presume it is well known to you that our men have died very rapidly the past season. For reading matter I have the Bible, Tytler's History, Hitchcock's Geology &c. My health is quite good, also Compher, Beegle, and Capt. Evans, who is with us. All the officers of the 101st are well.

I would like very much to be in Penn. about this time.

How is Keagy? Is he in Bedford? I have not seen Jno. Filler but seen letters from him. I would like to read the INQUIRER these times. We have the Mercury & Courier daily. My regards to Mrs.—— and friends.

Truly Your Friend.
J. H. LONGENECKER,
Adj. 101st P. V.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On last Friday night, U. J. Jones, of Hurrisburg, was immediately killed by being run over by the cars of the Nothern Central Railroad, at that place. We have not learned the particulars of his death. It is said he was walking upon the track when the train came along.

Mr. Jones for many years resided in this town, and while here was one of the editors of the *Standard*, and while connected with it, that paper was in its glory.

Mr Jones was also for some time, assistant Weigh master on the Portage Railroad at this place.

He left here some time about the year 1858, and has for most of the time since then been local editor of the *Patriot and Union*, at Harrisburg.

He is the author of the "History of the Juniata Valley," which is a well written and very interesting volume. In the collection of facts and their arrangement into readable history, he displayed far more than ordinary ability.

He leaves a widow and four children.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

MARRIED.

MASTERS—PEEPLES.—At the residence of the bride, at 1 o'clock P. M., Nov. 16, by Rev. James C. Clark, WM. MASTERS, Esq., to MRS. M. A. PEEPLES, both of Bloody Run.

DIED.

SKILINGTON.—JOHN H. SKILLINGTON, of Bedford Co., Pa., died in the U. S. General Hospital, at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 14, 1864, of Typhoid Fever, aged 25 years, 2 months and 2 days. About two months before his death he was drafted into the U. S. service in the "three years call." Knowing his inability for military duty on account of considerable deafness and a week constitution, he had been deterred from volunteering as he had desired to do. Notwithstanding this, to the astonishment of his friends, (enemies he had none,) he was taken as a drafted man, to the impropriety of which his early death testifies. For several years previous to his death he was a consistent member of the M. E. Church. His actions and life testify of the kind he [illegible] generous feelings, and amiable disposition of which he was the happy and fortunate possessor. These good qualities had won for him many friends. Indeed "to *know* him was but to *love* him." He was a consistent christian, true friend, dutiful son, and kind brother. Like thousands of the brave defenders of our homes and liberties, his was not the privilege to have dear and loved ones accompany him to the shore of the cold stream of death. Although there were no doubt many friends around him, yet there were none among them that could show the tender solicitude of a Mother's heart, a Sister's kindness, or a Father's love. His mother needed no assistance or comfort that her "John" could supply.—In a letter to his brother in the volunteer service, he exhorts him "to live as a christian and put his trust in God." Friends, although you could not comfort John by your presence and sympathy as he was entering the "valley," yet his Saviour was with him all the way through, giving him light and strength to aid in his passage, that he might "fear no evil."

"Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Droop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall join the loved and lost ones,
In the land of perfect day.
Harp-strings touched by angel fingers,
Murmured in my raptured ear,
Evermore their sweet song lingers,
'We shall know each other there.'"

W. R. W.

PRENDERGRAST.—Killed in action, on the 12th ult., near Front Royal, Va., Captain RICHARD G. PRENDERGRAST, on the staff of General Powell, and captain of Co. A, 1st New York cavalry, aged about 31 years.

The untimely fall of this gallant officer and gentleman will cause an aching void in the hearts of many friends in New York and Bedford, Pa., where he was well known. He had passed through more than thirty engagements unscathed, only to fall suddenly but gloriously on this last fatal field. We give just credit to our own young men for laying their all upon the altar of our country; but here was a chivalrous soul, who bared his bosom in the cause of strangers; for he was born abroad, served with distinction in the Venezuelan service, and came to this country about ten years ago. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he offered his services, and has been engaged ever since. His precious blood is only one more of the sacrifices offered up to put down this most causeless rebellion. May the turf rest lightly over him, and may he meet with mercy at the hands of the Great Judge, who, we cannot but think, looks with kindness upon all who have nobly died in the cause of justice and freedom.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. THE GREAT DIURETIC.
And a positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Blader, Organic Weakness Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy.
And all diseases of the Urinary Organs.
See Advertisement in another Column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
November 18, 1864–1m.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(*Formerly the Globe Hotel.*)

THE public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. (ap'r 64.

SALT!

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64.1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Isaiah Blackburn, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAKIM P. BLACKBURN,
nov.17,'64-6t. Administrator.

Estrays.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair tp. on the 10th of October, EIGHT SHEEP, marked with a crop off the right ear and a slit in the left. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away: otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
Nov. 11, 1864-3t. WILLIAM BAREFOOT.

Estrays.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair tp., about the 1st of October, TWO STEERS, the one black with a white face and a slit in the left ear, the other red and white, with a slit in the left ear. No other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. Otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
Nov. 11, 1864-3t. SAMUEL CLARK.

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford County, on the 1st day of September, 1864, a Dark Red BULL, with two notches in the right ear: supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the animal away.
Nov. 11, 1864-3t. ANDREW BAKER.

Teachers Wanted!

ELEVEN TEACHERS WANTED for the schools of Monroe Township. Salaries from $20 to $25 per month Apply personally or by letter to
HENRY WHETSTONE,
Secretary Board of Directors,
nov.17,'64-3t Bloody Run, Pa.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that by order of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, J. W. Lingenfelter, committee of Abraham Sill, a lunatic of Bedford township, has filed his account in this office and that the same will be presented to the Court for confirmation at the November Term.
O. E. SHANNON,
oct.28,'64. *Prothonotary.*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

IN Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address
R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at public out cry

On Friday, the 25th of November,

the following described real estate, viz:

His farm in St. Clair Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Wm. Clark, Henry Claycomb, Jos. Griffith and others,

Containing 146 Acres,

and the usual allowances, about 95 acres cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered. There are about 20 acres of good meadow land. The improvements are a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, a Large Log Barn and other out buildings, and a good saw mill seat. There has been about 300 panel of fence built within the last two years. This is one of the best farm in this part of the county.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said, when due attendance will be given and terms of payment made known.
Nov. 4, 1864,-ts. HENRY ICKES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES!

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia where he has purchased a large and select stock of

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, of prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00, suitable for the pocket or the parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., taken as low as 25 cents.

Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the Album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.
Skylight Gallery, opposite the Washington Hotel.
Bedford, June 10, 1864. T. R. GETTYS.

NEW FIRM.

HAVING this day associated with C. L. Buck in the mercantile business at New Enterprise, hereafter the business will be transacted in the name of D. F. Buck & Son.
D. F. BUCK.
New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE old books are in the hands of D. F. Buck for settlement. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully requested to call and settle, by giving their notes or otherwise.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit the patronage of all prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.
D. F. BUCK & SON.
New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864. [oct.28,'64.]

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

from some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses.
Yours, &c.,
JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with sour throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.
Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
To whom all orders should be addressed.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
April 29th, 1864.

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Colerain Township, near Charlesville, the latter part of September, five head SHEEP, four of them white and one black, marked with a slit in the right ear and a crop off the left. One of has a bell on. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. Mrs. A. M. STOUTNOUR,
Nov. 25, 1864-3t.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings,
Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shadlies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints,
Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys'
Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies,
Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress
Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,
HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

NORRIS, STERNE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE.

We offer to purchasers throughout the United States a large and splendid assortment of Jewelry and Plated Ware of every description at prices which defy competition.

ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL
FREE OF CHARGE.

For the benefit of persons wishing a neat, pretty, and useful article at a moderate price, we attach the following price list:

Ladies' handsome Neck Chain $1.00; single stone imitation Diamond Ring $1.00; Cluster imitation Diamond Ring $2; Heavy Plated Vest Chain $1.25; Heavy Plain Rings (will stand the strongest acid) $1; Heavy Plated black enamelled Sleeve Buttons 50 cents; gents single stone or cluster imitation Diamond Pins $1; magnificent Bracelets $1.25; handsomely chased Medallions $1.25; Pen and Pencil with extention case $1.50; Ladies' beautiful Revolving Pin (can be worn on either side) $1.25; Ladies' small Jet or Garnet Pin $1; handsome ladies' set of Pin and Drops Coal; Carbuncle or Opal sets $1.25; fancy Watch Keys $1; Ladies' Long Guard and Chatelaine Chains $1; genuine Gutta Percha Pins for hair or likeness $1; Seal Rings $1; red or black Ball Ear Drops 50 cents; children's handsome Carbuncle or Coral Armlets $1; Vest Hooks, fancy patterns, 50 cents; Carbuncle Studs and Sleeve Buttons $1; Silver-plated Butter Knives $1.50 per pair; Silver-plated Spoons $2.50 per half dozen.

All articles Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

All orders filled immediately. A liberal reduction in price will be made on orders for a number of articles at one time.

Address all orders to
NORRIS, STERNE & CO.,
Oct, 7, 1 864-3m 311½ Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S
REPUTATION FORSELLING CHEAP
STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at "*Cheap Corner*," a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of

CALICOES BALMORALS
DELAINS, HOOP-SKIRTS,
ALAPACAS RIBBONS,
SBAWLS, CUFFS & COLLARS,
HATS, HEAD NETS,
VAILS, COMBS,
HOSIERY, TRIMMING.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES, COATS,
JEANS, PANTS,
SATINETTS, VESTS,
CASSIMERES, BOOTS
CLOTHS, GAITERS,
LINENS, SUSPENDERS,
MUSLINS, SHIRTS,
DRILLS, NE'K TIE

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
ALL KINDS

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞ Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.
J. B. FARQUHAR.
Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864-tf.

Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Rail Way Company.

AT an election held on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1864, in the city of Philadelphia, for a President and Directors of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Rail Way Company, the following persons were chosen:—

PRESIDENT.
JOHN A. WRIGHT.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas A. Scott,	George W. Cass,
Josiah Bacon,	D. R. Davidson,
John M. Kennedy,	D. E. Small,
Wistar Morris,	J. D. Roddy,
E. C. Knight,	A. K. McClure,
S. L. Bussell,	Ashbel Green.
	R. D. BARCLAY,

nov.18,'64-4t. Secretary.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES,

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them
Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,
But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM TME HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy-Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervus system. numerous remedies were recommended by riends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendeney of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Bespectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "**C. M. Zackson**" is on the **Wrapper** of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principle Office and Manufactory.
No. 631 AR

News and Other Items.

McClellan received the smallest, vote of any presidential candidate except Pickney the federal candidate in 1804, who got only 14 votes.

The London *Times* suggests the probability that, republican electors being chosen, a majority of them may vote against Mr Lincoln after all. O segacious *Times*!

While the deacons were taking up a contribution in a church in New Haven last Sunday a little girl asked her mother, "What do those men pass around corn-poppers for?"

A Loyal Young Lady.—We are informed that a young lady in Barree, on the day of the election, walked her McClellan beau to the polls and politely requested him to vote for Father Abraham, and he did'nt do anything else.—*Hunt. Globe.*

Politeness.—A bright little boy on hearing one of the Southern proclamations read; said recently 'Jeff Davis is so wonderfully polite, that when we catch him I think we had better ask him whether he would prefer to be hung to a sour or a sweet apple tree."

The terror of the desert of Sahara is being removed by the application of science. In 1860 five wells had been opened, bringing fishes to the surface from a depth of 500 feet. Vegetation is springing up around the wells, and the "desert will blossom like the rose."

A Good Definition.—At a school for contraband children in nothern Alabama, the teacher used the phrase "common sense," and asked what it meant? The reply was prompt and decisive from a boy of ten: "Not to steal, to behave yourself, and not to cuss and swear."

An emancipation movement in Cuba, looks to the gradual abolition of slavery, all persons born of servile parents, after the first of next January, to become free at the age of twentyfour, and to be paid for their labour after reaching the age of twenty, at the rate of $102 per annum for four years.

Gone Nowhere.—A little girl who had learned that human beings have souls, but animals have not, recently lost her pet squirrel. She mourned his death bitterly, and when her mother suggested that she ought not to grieve so much at the loss of an animal, she said, pathetically: "I shouldn't care, mother, if Benny went anywhere—he just died and didn't go anywhere."

A Patriotic Clergyman.—Cotton Mather was famous, as many other clergymen have been, including Bishop South particularly, for the dexterous application of Scripture to current topics. A clergyman at Middletown, Ct., recently won notoriety by a happy use of the same quality. On the occasion of a Union torchlight demonstration, he displayed a transparency over his door, emblazoned with this quotation from Genesis22: 15—"The angle of the Lord called unto Abraham out of heaven a second time.

Can She Hold Out—The *Weekly phœnix*, of Phoenixville, Chester county, says that a young lady of East Vincent, that county had an offer of marriage from a young gentleman, as follows: That if General McClellan was elected he would marry her, to which she acceded, and if he was not elected she was to remain single four years longer. Four years is a long period in life to a marriageable young lady, and we have some doubts that—if she is handsome, and receives many proposals—she can't hold out.

A Mountain of Iron.—An Immense iron mountain in the Lake Superior region, and about forty-five miles from the Sault S Marie, has been examined and surveyed, and is found to be six hundred feet above the level of the plain and nine hundred feet above the level of the lake. It will furnish an almost inexhaustible supply of rich iron ore. The mine was discovered by an Indian, who, in trapping, came to a tree which had been blown down, the upturned roots of which displayed the hidden wealth.

Insane.—It is stated that Mr Richard Hildreth, well known in literary circles in the United States, is said to have become hopelessly insane. Upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Hildreth—then in a very bad state of health—was appointed Consulate of Trieste, which position he still holds. His disease, softening of the brain, superinduced by excessive literary labor, has been gradually progressing for some years, until at length his intellect has been dethroned.

A Hack-driver Does What Lee Can't.—An amusing fact occurred in New York on the visit of General Grant to that city on Monday. He took a hack to conduct him to his hotel. The driver, after depositing the general, gave his friends the following toast:—Here's til meself, Dennis Connelly the biggest man in Amerikey but one. I've driven the Lieutenant General of the United States, and its more than Bobby Lee ever did." The listeners appreciated the force of this sentiment and applauded the utterer.

The Mexican ladies place a certain kind of lightning-bug in their hair to imitate diamonds. Six of the insects were lately sent to Paris, and at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences experiments were made as to the light emitted, and an analysis of its quality. It is proved to be sufficiently strong to admit of reading by the light of one *cucujo*, which, although of the nature of that of the glowworm, exceeds it in intensity and steadiness, casts no shadow, and has a slightly yellow tinge. Serious efforts are to be made to acclimatize and propagate these *insectes bijoux*.

Temper and the Voice.—The Influence of temper upon tone deserves much consideration. Habits of quarrelsomeness or ill-nature will communicate a cat-like quality to the singing voice, as infallibly as they give a quality to the speaking voice. That there really exist amiable tones is not an unfounded opinion. In the voice is no deception; it is to many the index of the mind, denoting moral qualities; and it may be remarked that the low, soft tones of gentle and amiable beings, whatever their musical endowments may be, seldom fail to please; besides which, the singing of ladies indicates the cultivation of their taste generally, and the embellishment of their mind.

Vandalism.—The Washington *Star* says: Persons of both sexes have been guilty of clipping pieces from the window curtains, sofa, lounge and chair covers at the President's house. They even go so far as to pull the papering from the walls, and even to steal heavy blankets from the windows and tassels from the curtains. The curtians in the East and Green rooms are very badly cut up, and nineteen out of twenty blankets stolen from the east room alone. This practise is indulged with a view to secure relics of visits to the President's Mansion, and ladies and gentlemen of high standing have been detected in it. Three ladies, whose names are not made known, have been caught in the act within a few days, one of whom fainted when discovered. The annoyance has grown so great that proper measures have been taken to prevent a repetition of the offences.

An Eccentric Hen.—In a stable on the farm of Mr Gerland of Fayette county, Pa., are three little pigs, probably six weeks old. One, which we call a "titman," generally takes the middle berth when turned in for a snooze. As soon as the mother was removed from the pigs an old white hen took upher quarters with them, and seemed determined to make them comfortable, manifesting in all respects the same care and attachment that a hen does to her brood, clucking and calling them when finding a good morsel; and to carry out fully her motherly care, she broods them as she would over chickens. She does this by getting astride of the little one, which lies in the middle, and extending her wings so as to cover those on either side. No amount of force or moral-suasion will force her to leave her adopted family, but if the pigs are interfered with in any way, she is ready to fight their battles as though they belonged to the feathered tribe. Pretty well done for Mrs Biddy.—*American Agriculturist.*

Fashionable Call.—Enter Miss Maggie, nearly out of breath with the exertion of walking from her pappa's carriage in the street to the door of her friend.

Maggie—"O Maria, how do you do? How delighted I am to see you. How have you been since you were at the ball last Thursday evening? Wasn't the appearance of that tall girl in pink perfectly frightful? Is this your shawl on the piano? Beautisul shawl! Father says he is going to send to Paris to get me a shawl in the spring. I can't bear home-made shawls. How do you like Monsieur Esprey? Beautiful man, ain't he? Now don't laugh, Maria, for I am sure I don't care anything about him! Oh, my! I must be going. It's a beautiful day, isn't it? Maria, when are you coming up to see me? Oh what a beautiful pin! That pin was given to you; now I know it was, Maria, don't deny it. Harry is coming up to see me this evening, but I hate him—I do really; but he has a beatiful mustache, hasn't he Maria? Oh, dear, it's very warm. Good morning Maria! Don't speak of Harry in connection with my name to any one, for I am sure it wont amount to anything, but I hate him awfully—I'm sure I do. Adieu."

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QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING
Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
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Where, as we are doing business on the *One Price* system, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their Patronage, and do herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.
G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.
Schellsburg Pa. Sept. 12, 1864, (Sept. 16-tf.)

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

Has opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.
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Makes the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
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Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.
We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
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Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!
Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The unsettled state of the market, and the not cash prices charged us for all the goods we buy now, compel us, in common with other business men, to require cash sales.

Hereafter, until business get into a more healthy condition, we must sell exclusively for cash.

In return for this favor from our customers, we promis them goods at the very lowest cash rates.

We are closing our books; our customers will please call and settle, all accounts are ready for settlement, and we are determined to close them.

Soliciting a continuance of your valued custom.
We remain truly your friends,
G. BLYMYER & SON.
Oct. 7, 1864-4t.

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Call and see us before purchasing.
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apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

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Lowery & Eichelberger have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

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BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
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Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

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Address, LEVI AGNEW,
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Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.
march 18, 1864—tf

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AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS
Are just receiving a splendid stock of
FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW
LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

But if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS
ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

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This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

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Bedford, June 24, 1864.

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SYMPTOMS:

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STOMACH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

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In districts infested with *Fever and Ague,* it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in loss confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

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Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant,* being unmnufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

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Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, is positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Grave and Dropsical Swellings.

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For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

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Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause origin